# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,543.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 53.]


### The Best of All.

Old friends are best! And so to you
Again I send, in closer throng,
No unfamiliar shapes of song,
But those that once you liked and knew.
You surely will not do them wrong,
For are you not an old friend too?
Old friends are best.

Old books, old wine, and Nankin blue,
All things, in short, to which belong
The charm, the grace that Time makes strong.
All these I prize, but *(entre-nous)*
Old friends are best!
—*Austin Dobson.*

DECAY OF THE PRESIDENCY.—That grizzled but moderately popular warrior, Gen. Sherman, insists again that under no circumstances will he accept the Presidency of the United States. He says that if he were nominated by acclamation and given every electoral vote in the Union he would still decline the place. He is looking forward to an old age spent in peace and comfort. He wants the honors and the crops of friends that belong to old age, free from care and responsibility. To an interviewer he said that he thought it would be the supremest kind of folly for him to be tempted by the bauble of the Presidency to enter the White House and have four years of strife, contention, irritation and criticism to encounter. To accept the Presidency would necessitate his retiring from the army, and at the end of four years he would be remanded to private life just like Grant, who was trying to earn a living in the precarious occupation of a broker in Wall street. Some people might envy President Arthur, but his incumbency of the White House was as remote as possible from satisfaction and comfort, and when he left it he would be very apt to leave it without credit or honor. Therefore Gen. Sherman prefers to range with humble livers in content. He knows that it is to be "perk'd up with a glister-ing grief" and wear a "golden sorrow." And who shall say that he is not wise? For a man who has passed the meridian of life there is something better than political turpitude, strife, intrigue, turmoil and disappointment. The fires of ambition are very consuming.

In addition to this, the office of President of the United States has been lamentably scaled down. It was an office worthy of the aspiration of great statesmen once, but since the days of Andy Johnson, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur it is not a prize for vaulting mediocrity or accidents. Common politicians like John Logan now aspire to it.

And what are the rewards of this distinction? Simply care, sorrow, enmity, heart-burning and disappointment. Behold Mr Arthur! A few years ago he was a jovial, rosy-cheeked, happy politician. His ambition was bounded by the Custom House. A succession of accidents made him President, but the White House brought him no happiness. Its cankering cares have extracted the lustre from his once bright eyes. The blasted hopes of a second term have left his cheeks flabby and pale. There is sorrow in his voice. As he contemplates the tide of popular favor receding from him he collapses like a chess intent gambler, with his last stake involved, who sees the ball stopping on the fatal color. Unhappy man! Who can envy the bitter remnant of days left to him! Our Presidents go from office to the grave. Few survive to play the *role* of Cincinnatus, or drop like Grant into the arms of wolfish brokers.—*N. Y. World.*

HOW THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY IS PROVIDING AGAINST THE DOOM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Observant persons can have failed to take note of the number of English noblemen who, in the last ten years, have invested immense sums of money in large tracts of land in America. Most of these investments have been in the far West and Southwest; but some have been made in the South Atlantic States. The latest mention of the fact we find in a Washington letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, which says:

The Earl of Huntington, Lord Hastings, Capt. James W. Gambler, R. N., Mr. Edward Jordan and Mr. J. Mortlock, a party of English gentlemen, arrived here last night and are stopping at the Arlington. They leave in a special car for Florida on Saturday morning. The Earl of Huntington is chairman of the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, which was organized under the English laws, and owns 2,300,000 acres of fine land in Florida, generally known as the Sir Edward Reed purchase. The object of the trip is to make an inspection of the company's lands and decide plans for bringing settlers to Florida from England, and also for the full development of the property of the company. After completing their business in Florida the distinguished party will extend their trip through various portions of the South and West.

IS IT ANOTHER MRS. EATON?—Can it be possible, says the New York *World*, that President Arthur wishes Mr. Frelinghuysen to surrender his portfolio and retire from the Cabinet? He has deliberately recognized Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Speaker, as the "foremost lady of the land." As the leader of official society she officiated at the White House on New Year's Day and has since maintained that dignity at receptions. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who claims the distinction by virtue of her position as wife of the Secretary of State, is miffed and no longer appears at the White House. The worst feature of the recognition of Mrs. Carlisle is that it is a retroactive snub to the wife of Ex-Speaker Keifer. During the early part of Mr. Arthur's administration he gave the preference to Mrs. Frelinghuysen over the wife of the Republican Speaker. Now he turns his back on Mrs. F. and confers the dignity of foremost lady upon the wife of the Democratic Speaker. Perhaps Mr. Arthur is going to work methodically to win Democratic support, and perhaps Washington society is on the verge of just such another jar as tore asunder one of the Cabinets of Andrew Jackson.

### Wealth of the Upper Cape Fear.

[Commissioner McGehee's January Report.]

* * * The other enterprise which is respectfully recommended to the Board is the thorough exploration of our coal fields.*

The coal fields of Chatham and Moore, and those of Rockingham and Stokes, are regarded by scientists as future sources of great wealth to the State. Much has been written about them. The outcrops of the former were traced by Dr. Emmons for thirty miles, and from indications, he judged it extended ten miles more. One of the seams is six and a half feet thick. The area, as calculated by Emmons, is 300 square miles. The lighting and heating power of this coal has been tested and found equal to that of the best in the market. Seams of coal have been found in Rockingham and Stokes three and four feet thick. Professor Kerr says the outcrops show that the coal is continuous through the whole length of the belt in this State, which is above thirty miles. All the coal of the Southern States is distinctly bituminous; these latter are semi-bituminous—the nearest approach to anthracite that is to be found South of Pennsylvania. We know almost nothing of our coal fields except what is shown by the outcrops, and when we compare these surface indications with the fact stated by Page in his Economic Geology, that the average thickness of seams which are worked in Great Britain is from six to nine feet, we have every reason to put a very high estimate upon our own coal resources—to conclude that they would suffice for the support of manufactures of national importance. Yet what these resources actually are, we are profoundly ignorant. The quantity of coal contained in coal measures can only be determined by the drill. Modern inventive genius is in no art more conspicuous than in this. The Beaumont Diamond Drill may be regarded as having reduced to a minimum both time and cost in boring operations. It enables us to form a perfectly accurate judgment of the successive strata through which it passes, since it brings up a "core," as it is styled, of each. In no way could a few thousand dollars be so beneficially employed by the Board as in this work carried on under the superintendence of the Geologist. It cannot be doubted that if the existence of coal in what is called workable quantities shall be demonstrated, the discovery would be followed by a great influx of capital and population—that our State would speedily become the seat of great iron and other industries. This result has followed such discoveries in every part of Europe, and in all the settled parts of our own country. The springing up of a great town at Birmingham, Alabama, within the last few years, is a recent and striking example.

*The Board ordered the preliminary steps to carrying out the recommendation.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN, AT LAST.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that the champion novelty of the age in the line of office-holding is Mr. John N. Irwin, of Iowa, who was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory in March last. When his first quarter's salary was sent him he returned it, with his compliments, to the treasury. The accounting officers having no other method of disposing of it turned it over to the conscience fund. Mr. Irwin, in a letter to the first comptroller, objects very positively to this. He says he returned the money because he only desired the office of Governor for the honor of the position, and cared nothing about the emoluments. He desires that an "honorable fund" be created and that the money which he returned be deposited to its credit, and says that as soon as the balance of his salary is remitted to him he will return it for credit to the same fund. As this is the first instance of this character in the history of the government, and as there is not much probability of a second case, the Secretary has not decided to establish the "honorable" fund. Perhaps he will refer the question to the Attorney-General, whose powerful and astute mind is so well calculated to grapple with abstruse points. In the meantime, if any of the dime museums throughout the country can make an engagement with Gov. Irwin, he would be a greater card than Sergt. Mason or Barnum's white elephant.

ANOTHER BANKING BILL.—Recently, in the Senate, Mr. Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported favorably the bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to the national banking associations. This bill provides that upon a deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law any national banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, not exceeding in amount the par value of the bonds deposited, provided that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock, and that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. It was placed upon the calendar.

COLD WEATHER IN FLORIDA.—Our friend Mr. Jno. S. Banks, now of Florida, but well remembered in Fayetteville and up and down the Cape Fear country, writes from his place at Ravenswood in that State, that they have had a very severe winter for Florida. "We had ice" he says "one fourth of an inch thick at my house just South of the 29th parallel of latitude. The orange trees have not been injured, but guavas were killed to the ground; and so were the early vegetables."

FAYETTEVILLE AND WINSTON RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Fayetteville & Winston Railroad will hold their annual meeting at Hight Point on Wednesday, the 20th of February.

### Industrial North Carolina.

*Cigar Factory in Winston.*—The *Sentinel* notes the establishment in Winston of a cigar factory which employs 6 to 10 hands.

*The Hoover Hill Gold Mine.*—The Hoover Hill gold mine, says the Asheboro *Courier*, is paying $300 per day—better than ever. The company now gives employment to 100 hands and is pushing its work with a vim.

*The Advantage of the South in Cotton Milling.*—The Randleman Manufacturing Company of Randolph, says the Asheboro *Courier*, last year, worked 307½ days out of the 313 working days. They lost time as follows:—one day from high water in April, one day during the district conference, five and one half days during the revival meeting during conference and Christmas day.

*Mica Mining in Yancey and Mitchell.*—Miners over from Yancey and Mitchell, says the Marion (McDowell county) *Lamp Post*, give flattering accounts of the mica product at many of the mines. More new mining companies are opening mines than they have ever known. Several parties have gone across the mountain and a few have taken up the pick and shovel at home. Some of the prospects in this county are very promising.

*More Carp for Yadkin County.*—A supply of German carp, ordered from a private fishery at Pittsburg, Pa., to stock the Cedar Cove Nursery Pond at Shore, Yadkin county, N. C., was shipped during the recent cold snap to Salem, transferred to their destination on the 15th inst., with a loss of one fish; and a hole was cut in the ice four to six inches thick to admit them to their new home. A pond had been made with very special care to suit the wants of the carp. So says the Salem *Press*.

*Increase of Cotton Mills in North Carolina.*—Between the 1st day of June, 1880, and 1st day of January, 1884, there have been 43 cotton mills erected in North Carolina, equipped with 110,595 spindles and 1,583 looms. There is only one State in the South (Georgia) which leads North Carolina in this industry; and though North Carolina is second in number of spindles, she is first in number of mills. The aggregate number of cotton mills now in the South is 315 against 180 in 1880.

*Gold Stamp Mills in North Carolina.*—There are 395 stamps for crushing ore in this State, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, and in addition, other crushing or reducing machinery equal to 164 stamps, making a total power for ore reducing equivalent to 559 stamps. This is a close estimate and probably does not include some of the less important or scattered mills. It will require no prophet to predict that machinery of this character will be introduced during this year which will greatly enhance these figures. Rowan will have large accessions of pulverizing machinery, and if the other counties keep abreast of her the above named figures will reach over a thousand during 1884.

*Reorganization of the Conrad Gold and Copper Mining Company.*—The president and secretary of the original Conrad Hill Gold and Copper Mining Company were in town yesterday, says the Salem *Press*, to meet the Conrad heirs for the purpose of perfecting the title to the company. As mentioned last week in these columns, the company has been organized under the laws of Kentucky, with a capital stock of six million dollars. W. P. Conrad, of Lonisville, is president, and H. S. Irwin, also of Lonisville, is secretary. A considerable amount of stock has already been sold, and it is expected that the company will be ready to operate the mine in about two months.

*Copper Mines in Person.*—Quite a large sale of mineral land has been made in the northeastern part of Person county, says the Durham *Reporter*. A company of gentlemen of Pittsburg, Pa., have purchased one hundred acres in fee and the mining right of fifty more acres of the land recently occupied by Mr. William Harris, at the price, it is said, of $25,000, and will commence mining operations immediately. The mine will be worked by a professional miner, who is well skilled in the business. He says that one copper vein on the purchase is eight times as large as any vein of copper he has ever seen, and that there is enough copper in it to keep a railroad train running for the next hundred years.

*A Wood Pulp Mill in Raleigh.*—Mr. W. F. Askew, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, has gone to New England to purchase machinery suitable for making and preparing wood pulp for the manufacture of paper at the Falls of Neuse. He has heretofore been using pulp imported from Norway. Now he will bring the machinery here, and make the pulp at the mills, using our native woods, pine, spruce, blackgum, &c. It will be the first wood pulp mill in the State. Attention has heretofore been called to the fact that in this State we have in the greatest abundance the best wood for the manufacture of pulp, which is so largely used in the fabrication of paper. It is said that the timber of our common pine is admirably adapted to this use.

*The Tin Mine at King's Mountain.*—Judge A. C. Avery of Morganton, boarded the Narrow Gauge here yesterday morning for King's Mountain, says a late Hickory *Press*, where he has gone to meet Prof. Chas. Dabney, State Chemist, who together will examine where tin ore has recently been discovered at that place. Some of this ore was on exhibition at Boston during the Fair and we understand was pronounced by experts to be the genuine article. It was first discovered by Mr. Robt. Claywell of Morganton, while at school in that town. This is said to be the first discovery of the kind in the United States, and will doubtless prove a source of great profit. It is the property of Judge Avery, Capt. W. T. R. Bell and Robt. Claywell.

*A new Industry for Charlotte.*—A new industry for Charlotte is the manufacture of artificial limbs. The reporter was yesterday shown an artificial leg made by Shaw & Co., harness makers, that is perhaps the equal to any made North. The limb is made of leather and iron and is finely shaped and finished. It was made under instructions from one of our city physicians for a man who had his leg cut off by the train sometime ago, and is pronounced by all who have examined it to be a first rate job. So far as we know this is the first time an attempt has ever been made in this State to make any thing more artistic in the way of an artificial limb than the ordinary peg leg, and it shows what our Southern workmen are really capable of doing when they once turn their hands to a thing.—*Charlotte Observer.*

*Silk Culture in North Carolina.*—M. Virion des Lauriers, of New York, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, was in the city yesterday on his way to Richmond county, where he proposes to found a colony of French people who wish to engage in silk culture. M. des Lauriers is a native of France, a practical silk grower and was formerly superintendent of the New York Silk Exchange. He has established a silk farm at Genito, Powhatan county, Va., in connection with Mr. Geo. Y. Wise. He says he has a number of French people in New York who are familiar with the business and are ready to come to North Carolina as soon as a suitable place can be procured. North Carolina, he says, has just the same climate and soil as southern France and Italy and is equally as good for silk culture as those countries.

The same paper a few days after noted the return of M. des Lauriers. He said he had been to both Richmond and Moore counties, and had in both found admirable locations, which more than met his anticipations. He says the climate and soil are just right, and that he is particularly impressed with the State. "Yesterday afternoon," continues the reporter, "he visited the cocoonery of Mr. Edward Fasnach, near this city. He says Mr. Fasnach is exceedingly well informed about silk culture and that his articles in papers devoted to that business are of much value. M. des Lauriers left for New York last evening. He has a man to represent him in Moore county, who will take charge of a number of French families soon to be sent there from New York."

"The N. C. Immigration Agent in New York writes that 'Messrs. Gesni Caroghi, of Hoboken, New Jersey, who has a silk factory, and E. Villemagne, both clever men, and of means, will soon go to North Carolina. Caroghi will move his factory to that State, and Villemagne will buy land there. They will invest, each for himself, in North Carolina, and will not be members of the French colony, but will locate near it.' M. des Lauriers has contracted for the lands for the colony. His superintendent is now on the ground and will be at work by next week. Mr. Desh who is at New York, will begin sending the Frenchmen here in the next fifteen days."

### The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, as others see it.

The Mt. Airy *News* longs for its completion and predicts a bright future for its town when the road gets there.

The Winston *Leader* says: It seems to be a fact that the citizens are determined to have a branch road from Winston to connect with the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., at Walnut Cove.

The Wilmington *Review* says: There is talk of extending the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and Maj. W. A. Hearne is in the latter city getting up statistics.

Says the Greensboro *Patriot:* The track is being laid at the rate of two or three miles a week and is now at Woodstock, four miles this side of Liberty. The bad weather has caused a great deal of delay from the ditching which has been necessary to keep the water off the road bed. This road is attracting public attention all over the State, and every place wants to tap this great feeder.

The Winston *Sentinel* says that the good citizens of old Stokes and Surry counties are beginning to talk Railroad in dead earnest, and in imagination they can already hear the toot of the iron horse—and by the way, it will not be many years before the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will be penetrating into their depths, opening up and developing their rich and hitherto barely known resources. Mark our prediction. The road is making rapid progress towards Greensboro, and cross-ties are advertised for by the thousand between Greensboro and Walnut Cove.

The Ashboro *Courier* says that a prominent River citizen in a private note referring to the location of the Branch Road from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad says we are patiently waiting to see where the Branch Road will be located. It is understood that Greensboro wants it to turn out near Bethlehem church and come down by Cedar Falls, a distance of 20 miles, while 13 or 14 miles might be saved by locating it near Col. John Staley's and coming out to Burgess' saw mill. Besides the way is nearly a level and not a bridge would be necessary. Another citizen at our elbow suggests that the Branch Road may not be built at all, if its cost should exceed $35,000 to come from the State. And another citizen thinks it will be built, but will point in the direction of Greensboro. So there is a variety of opinions and conjectures.

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD LEASE.—At the Directors' meeting held the other day, says the New Berne *Journal*, a vote was taken upon the proposition to lease the A. & N. C. R. R. to the Eastern Syndicate, which resulted six for and six against. We learn that the Syndicate had amended their proposition so as to meet the approval of the Governor, and they will renew it at a future meeting. And so we go.


1843. 1883.

**JOHN C. THOMSON,**

**No. 53 North Person Street,**

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

**STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,**

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA.

President, Vice Presidents. Secretary.
S. B. PAUL. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM.
CHAS. L. TODD,

**Assets over $500,000.**

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does*.

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

**NOTICE.**

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!**

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

**Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,**

**120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"**

**Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars**

**Top and No-Top Buggies.**

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

**HARNESS**

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL AND SEE
**The Good Things to Eat!**

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

**FOR SALE.**

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

VERY BEST
**BUTTER AND FLOUR.**
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

**A. E. RANKIN & CO.,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,**
Keep everything usually found in a
**First-Class Grocery.**
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 19tf

**New Store and New Goods**
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

**F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.**
**Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.**

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
**HEADQUARTERS**
FOR
**Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices**
AND
**GOOD GOODS,**
**54 PERSON STREET,**
**Wholesale and Retail**
**PROVISION DEALER.**
**GEO. A. THOMSON.**
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

**SOMETHING TO EAT**
AND
**Something to Eat Out Of.**

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

**Fine Gilt Edge Butter,**

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| Sugar, | Coffee and Tea Pots, |
| Coffee, | China Tea Sets, |
| Lard, | Ewers and Basins, |
| Hams, | Plates, |
| Flour, | Cups and Saucers, |
| Canned Goods, | Tumblers, |
| Deviled Crabs, | Goblets and Wine Glasses |
| Salmon, | Lamps, |
| Preserved Ginger, | Pitchers, |
| Pickles, | Glass Sets, |
| Desiccated Cocoanut, | Chamber Sets, |
| Oatmeal and Hominy, | Glass Stands, |
| Gelatine, | Pickle Dishes, |
| Flavoring Extracts, | Tin Pie Plates, |
| Cream Tartar, | Wash Pans and Basins, |
| Spices, &c., &c., | Baskets, &c. |

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Smoke the Square Cigar.
*ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.*
Goods Delivered Day or Night.
J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

**THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.**

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-M

**KING'S EVIL**

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

**SCROFULA**

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc.** If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

***Ayer's Sarsaparilla***

*Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine.* It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

**Regenerative Medicine**

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

**Absolute Cure**

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**
PREPARED BY
*Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

**Fine Winter Clothing**
AT
**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

**Positively Reduced Prices.**

**HENRY R. NOVITZKY,**
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf


**Sale of Valuable Town Property.**

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

**"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"**

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of E. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47tf


**UNION HOME SCHOOL.**

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal,

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

☞The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows: "The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

**E. J. HALE & SON.**
PUBLISHERS,
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
**STAPLE STATIONERY,**
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

**MERCHANT MILLS!**

**New Management.**

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

**Express Steamboat Co.**

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 19, 1883 16tf

**J. E. GARRETT,**
**Book and Job Printer,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

COAL! COAL!!

**10 Tons Anthracite Coal,**

For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

# OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY,.....FEBRUARY 6, 1884.


### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The favor with which the bill submitted to the House of Representatives declaring forfeited the Texas Pacific land grant has been received by the people of all parties, is an evidence of that reaction from the ready tolerance of corrupt legislation following the war period, which we have had occasion to note as a hopeful sign of the times. Properly enough, the movement for this reform, as for that larger and more far-reaching question of tax reform, originates with the democratic House; and, if the leaders of the majority in that body pursue, without halting, the policy which their action thus far foreshadows, there can be little doubt of the issue of the great national contest which shall soon stir the land. The public mind has of late been largely occupied with the subject of national economic questions; it has been educated more and more to an intelligent scrutiny of the federal balance sheet; and the success with which the democrats in Congress are parrying the efforts of their adversaries to force the old sectional issues to the exclusion of the live questions of the day, makes a powerful appeal to this quickened public sentiment in favor of the party they represent.

Next to the paramount question of tax reform, this matter of securing the government, as far as may now be possible, against the effects of the corrupt land grant legislation of the past, is probably the most important subject of present legislation.

The report of the committee which accompanied the bill referred to above, gives a running history of the subject and shows the specific purpose for which Congress agreed to give the Texas and Pacific Railroad 18,000,000 acres of public lands and calls attention to the fact that the company has not accomplished a single object for which it was created, and has never been in operation or condition in which it could perform or even attempt to perform one single act required of it. On the contrary, pools have been formed, after grabbing everything obtainable from Congress, so that the very object which the multiplicity of grants and subsidies was fraudulently represented to prevent has been defeated by the grantees until the country is practically in the grasp of a vast, overshadowing monopoly.

"These are the men," says the report, "who ask on the grounds of equity that this vast grant of land, an empire in area and estimated by themselves at $40,000,000 in value, shall be given them.

The extent to which the public treasury was robbed while the hearts of the people were filled with the bitterness, and their minds with consideration of the issues, which grew out of the war period, is well shown by the New York *World*, which says:

The squandering of the public lands on these monster railroad corporations forms the blackest page in the record of the Republican party. If it stood alone, without a mass of other frauds and iniquities surrounding it, it would form a good and sufficient reason why the Republican party should be driven from power in disgrace.

Taking advantage of the cry of military necessity and national security growing out of the war, the Republicans lavished the best of the public lands upon the magnates of the lobby with infamous prodigality. Between 1861 and 1874 the total number of acres granted to railroads reached the enormous total of 192,081, 155. This includes the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Union Pacific | 12,000,000 |
| Kansas Division | 6,000,000 |
| Denver Division | 1,000,000 |
| Central Branch | 246,000 |
| Central Pacific | 7,997,600 |
| Western Pacific | 1,100,000 |
| Oregon Branch | 3,725,000 |
| Sioux City and Pacific | 42,000 |
| Northern Pacific | 49,000,000 |
| Southern Pacific | 12,000,000 |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 50,000,000 |
| Oregon Central | 3,700,000 |
| Texas and Pacific | 18,000,000 |
| New Orleans Pacific | 994,000 |

In addition to these grants, interests on bonds has been guaranteed, loans made, Government liens having the first security on the road have been made to give way to second mortgage bonds of the companies and to take the second place, and claims of the Government have been held in abeyance. Laws have been cunningly drawn so as to admit of a construction depriving the Government from enforcing payments due from the roads until after the expiration of a number of years, and a packed and tainted Supreme Court has been prompt to give them the desired interpretation.

This scandalous record is the key to the large wealth accumulated within the last twenty years by the Republican leaders in Congress. It points out the foundation of the colossal fortunes that have made men Presidential candidates or aspirants for the Republican Presidential nominations. It is the secret of leadership, whether in Ohio or Maine. From the lobby magnates who have ruled in these matters, whether in their rivalries or their combinations, fortunes have flowed into the pockets of the class-leaders and moral lights of the Grand Old Party.

The Republicans stand trembling at the exposure of the vast land-grabbing frauds, and yet they dare not refuse to protect the railroads and to oppose the forfeiture of a single acre. Why? Because they have been paid for the *grants*. Because they have sold the public lands. Because the Lobby Kings who have paid them will ask, what right have you to take from us that for which we have compensated you?

The Democratic branch of Congress will press the bill declaring the Texas Pacific land grant forfeited. But the Republican party must be driven from power before the restitution can be enforced and the people can recover any portion of the rich acres of which they have been robbed.

THE OTHER SIDE.—In another column we print the views of an intelligent gentleman who does not gree with the OBSERVER and some of its recent able correspondents on the subject of the tariff. Expressing some doubt of our willingness to print his opposing arguments, the writer was assured, as we desire our readers to understand, that the OBSERVER'S columns are not closed to those who differ with it in matters of public concern.

The Editor of the OBSERVER has gone to Carthage on business.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.—Col. Green continues to place the OBSERVER under obligation for public documents of unusual value and interest: a superb map of the United States, which combines the result of manyl years of patient topographical engineering with the best skill of the Government's draftsmen and engravers; a number of illustrated octavos containing very minute accounts of the Western Territories; a handsome volume containing Mr. Blaine's eulogy on the late President; etc., etc.—all of which Col. Green's and the OBSERVER'S friends may have opportunity of seeing when it pleases them.

COL. SAUNDERS ON THE DEATH OF JACKSON.—The attention of our readers is asked to the very interesting letter in another column of that excellent gentleman and gallant soldier, Col. Joseph H. Saunders, of Pitt county, whose tongue is as truthful as his heart is true to every good thing in war or peace.

### Protecton—And its Effects

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—There has appeared in your columns lately so much in favor of Free Trade that it is time something should be said on the other side in favor of Protection. Now, while I freely admit that there are many things to be improved in the present Tariff, in the direction of lower or no duties on some articles, yet I think that the people of the United States should never abandon the *principle* of protection to their own industries. And this is especially important in the Southern States, which are just beginning to feel the benefits of manufactures in their midst. It is amusing, too, to see the diverse and directly contradictory reasons given for Free Trade often in the same article. For instance: that protection has ceased to protect (which is sometimes true) and yet it has reduced wages and raised prices. That it has stimulated manufactures till there are too many factories and yet Free Trade will increase them further. The main argument, however, and the only one worth considering as affecting our national welfare is that Protection has raised prices till we are shut out of the markets of the world.

That we are more or less shut out is undeniable, and though partly due to the fact that our manufacturers have had such a good home market, that they have not yet taken the necessary long and costly means to introduce their goods into foreign ports—yet it is doubtless partly due to the Tariff. But not, I contend to the *principle* of protection. What has protection to do with the duties on raw materials. Hides for example or jute, and yet the tariff on raw materials is exactly the thing which interferes most with our foreign trade.

The chief articles on which attack is made are iron and cotton and woolen goods. And on all these articles, not only is the cost to consumer as low or lower than ever before, but protection has almost ceased to protect. It may be asked then what is the use of protecting these industries. In ordinary times in, say, cotton goods, there is none—but the Tariff acts as a sort of breakwater in times of a glut in the world's market. For instance, several years since, this country sent cotton goods to England itself and sold them there—without profit it is true, but it served to relieve this country of a surplus which was bearing down the market below cost, and prices then rose there to a living rate, and our mills started up again. Now without some such barrier as the Tariff, England and other countries would do this to us every few years, with result of stopping our mills and throwing our people out of work. Should a Principle be thrown aside as a thing of no value—which prevents our people being thrown out of work in times of glut in other countries, while it adds comparatively little to cost of many manufacturers here. In cotton goods here in the South we can weave cotton as cheaply as England, and do sell it as cheaply today for same quality.

Then the cry is raised that the government gets a small amount of money from duties on a little that is imported, but millions yearly are put in the pockets of manufacturers. Perhaps there are such cases in the tariff, and if so, reform them—but it is not so in our main industries. Take the three manufactures above-mentioned.—There were 153 iron furnaces out of blast last month (December) and few or none making more than expenses. Cotton goods hardly bring cost of manufacture, and at the Fall auction sale of woolens, they only brought confessedly about two-thirds of cost. Where then do these millions so much complained of go—if any there are—but into the hands of American workmen. At least it is certain the mill owners are not getting them.

But the farmer may sey: I dont care if mills run or not. I want my trace chains half a cent cheaper. Well! it is nothing to him; If the hundreds of thousands now engaged in manufacturing, and who must live and work some how, should cease to manufacture, what is left for them but to go on the land. And if they not only cease to consume the farmers products themselves, but enter into competition with him by farming, too, which is the only thing they can do, will not the price of his products fall rapidly. Suppose the iron industry was killed, as it has been once in this country, and half or quarter the men now engaged in it and in getting coal for it were to be forced to raise cotton instead, how long would cotton bring even 8 cents a pound. Would it not pay well for a southern farmer to pay a little more for what iron he uses than to have cotton fall in price even half a cent. Besides it is by no means sure but that he would have to pay as much for his iron in a few years.

History tells us that when the United States tried a tariff for revenue only, before the war, the English rent iron here at a low price, till our American iron works were practically all closed, and then the price of iron rose to nearly what it was before—just so low that it would not pay to start up American furnaces. Let us look a little further into history which is a surer guide than speculations of what may or may not be. It tells that purely agricultural people are always poor, and wealth follows manufacturers and commerce. Egland is the only Free trade country of first rank in the world, but how did she become the powerful industrial nation she is? History says by a system of rigid protection to herself, while she imposed Free trade, with her and with her only, on Ireland, India, Australia, and as long as she could, on America. What is the reason given by Economists—even English—*vide* Froude—for the sad condition of Ireland? England destroyed the sizing Irish woolen and other manufactures as a protection to her own. What has been the course of English Colonies as soon as they were able—or what have Englishmen done out of England? In Canada and Australia a Tariff confessedly for protection is in force. France, Germany and every other great nation, all have protective tariffs. Is it likely that all the civilized world, except the governing class of England, are wrong as to what is for their own good.

But some say our manufactures are languishing to-day under Protection. Let us try Free trade. Well; under Free trade English manufactures are as badly off as ours, and their cotton and iron workers striking against reduction of wages. Why should we try a medicine of which we see such ill effects on others and philanthropically give their workmen work at the expense of ours. And especially let the people of the Southern States, who are now rejoicing in the marvellous industrial progress they have made in the past few years beware how they vote for a change which would set back the current of manufacturing capital now so happily directed towards them and put off their industrial advancement for years.

No. Let us alter the tariff where it bears heavily. Let us reduce the needs of the government to its necessary requirements. Let us have free ships if best. There are none to speak of built here. Let us have in free, every raw material and partly manufactured product, which will employ more American labor to put it in marketable shape, and which we do not produce sufficiently ourselves. But let us distrust the advice of New York, which is interested in large importations, and others with special interests, and keep a tariff on our main productions, such as iron, the whole cost of which is in wages for the ore in the hill costs but nothing. And whatever is put on the free list let us cling to the *principle* that America is for the Americans and the American workman shall be protected in his labor. With that *principle* maintained it is a mere matter of detail what may be put on the free list, nor should it be very difficult to arrange a tariff that would greatly reduce our burdens and enable us to compete on favorable terms in the markets of the world.

DRYSANDER.

### Stonewall Jackson—His Wounds, &c.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

AVON FARM, Jan. 31, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen the remarkable statement of Mr. J. T. Capps of Onslow, that, he as ambulance-driver, carried Gen. Stonewall Jackson from the battle field at Chancellorsville, before dark on May 2d, 1862, and were this statement to go uncontradicted it would at last make confusion of the history of that glorious, though dearly bought Confederate victory. Having been present that night, and in command of part of the skirmish line, I wish to add my testimony to Capt. Richardson's and others, that it was well after dark when Gen. Jackson was wounded by the 18th N. C. Regiment. At the time I was Captain of Co. A, 33d N. C. Regiment—that Regiment was deployed as skirmishers, as related by Gen. Lane in his recent letter—that put me on the extreme right of the line and in front of the 7th N. C. The line being so long, I was detached from my company to assist Lt. Col. R. V. Cowan, in command of the right wing. As soon as the line was established Col. Cowan and myself both went to the plank-road for final instruction before we advanced; just as we came up Gen. A. P. Hill was giving Col C. M. Avery instruction as to the advance. I well recollect his words, "that Chancellorsville was a little hamlet just in front of us, to push on, drive the enemy out of that, then we would have them on the hip." Just at this time firing began on the right of our skirmish line, extending rapidly from right to left, then it was that Jackson and staff came galloping back on the plank-road and was fired on by the 18th. Col. Cowan and myself were standing on the plank-road at the right of the 18th when they fired, and I know that it was long after dark. Cowan and myself both started at once to our position. Cowan was badly wounded in a few moments. Our line was so close to the enemy that I could distinctly hear their commands, and when my line was fired on by a Brigade of our own troops in our rear, moved forward to escape it, before they knew it were in the enemy's line and a large number captured. The command that caused the skirmish line to fire was given by my First Serg't Thomas A. Cowan, of Iredell county, a mere lad barely 18 years old, but a nobler boy, a braver soldier there was not in the "Light Division." He was soon numbered with the unknown dead on the bloody field of Gettysburg. Being in charge of my company when the party of mounted men rode up and enquired for Gen. Williamson, Serg't Cowan advanced and challenged them, receiving the reply that they were friends, and to his enquiry, "friends to which side," the reply was, "to the Union." Cowan replied, "all right," stepped back to his company and ordered them to fire, which was promptly done. A few moments later Maj Engelhard told me that Jackson and A. P. Hill were both wounded. I have yet to learn that any one at least, who, was present, ever blamed the 18th Regiment for firing. In conclusion, I would like to remind our old friend Capt. Richardson, who speaks of Gen. Jackson's taking off his cap to the 18th as he passed them on his way to the front, that it wasn't the first time Gen. Jackson had taken his cap off to the 18th. I remember at the battle of Cedar Run, in August, 1862, just as we charged out of the woods across the open field, when in crossing the ravine, the line halted, the color-bearer of the 18th ran up the steep ascent in front of us, in full view of the enemy's line, and planted his colors, standing there alone as steady as if on parade. In a few minutes Jackson came dashing down the line mounted on his old sorrel, halted in front of the colors and raised his cap. That man's name ought to be high on the roll of honor.

JOS. H. SAUNDERS,
Late Lt. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. T.
Lane's Brigade.

### From Washington.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Both branches of Congress held very short sessions Monday. Neither had proceeded far with the routine business of the morning hour, when the announcement was made of the death of Representative Mackey of South Carolina. The Senate and House immediately adjourned until Tuesday noon, and the flags on each wing of the Capitol were placed at half mast. This unexpected finale to the days proceedings greatly disappointed several hundred persons who had gathered in the Senate galleries expecting to listen to a fiery debate on the Mississippi and Virginia outrage resolutions offered by Senator Sherman. The "bloody shirt" orations being reserved for the following day, readjuster Mahone, who was to make the principal speech for the republicans, retired to his committee room after adjournment, and remained there until the Senate chamber was deserted by all except some employes, who were cleaning up. He then entered the hall and rehearsed his little speech to an imaginary audience. His doleful, see-saw sing song declamation soon attracted policemen and others on duty in the building, who peeped into the hall to see what could be the matter. After a while the little Senator was suddenly overcome with a fainting spell from over exertion. He was carried back to his committee room, and restoratives were administered, but it was several hours before he was able to go home.

On Tuesday, the crowd which again filled the Senate galleries experienced another disappointment. The Democratic Senators, having in the meantime, adopted in caucus a policy of silent scorn, refused to answer Sherman and Mahone, and the debate was confined to the Republican side of the chamber. During the progress of the speeches it was evident a number of the Republican Senators were ashamed of the thread-bare issue. The Kansas Senators Ingalls and Plum read newspapers with an air oblivious to their surroundings. Three or four wrote letters, Senator Frye smoked a cigar in the cloak room; Senator Logan first pared and polished his finger nails carefully, and then assorted the papers on his desk. Senator Lapham looked as if he did not know what to do, and very few listened attentively, Mahones audience was scarcely larger than when he rehearsed his piece in the empty chamber. Mr. Sherman read his speech from manuscript, keeping his eyes closely on the lines and enunciating with his usual indistinctness. He based his charges on radical newspaper reports, and Mahones address to the readjuster party issued two months ago. He was considerably chilled by his failure to arouse interest, and pushed ahead as if anxious to get to the last line. When Mr. Mahone arose to read his essay, a venerable ex-statesman remarked: "If Virginia must be slandered she could not be more fortunate in the self-condemning appearance of her calumninator." Mahone's pages of false accusations, whininglly into-ned, fell flat on his hearers, and when he sat down the eloquence of silence on the Democratic side, was his only answer. The resolutions and preamble were adopted by a strict party vote, thirty-three to twenty-nine.

In the House of Represenatives the monotony of bill day was diversified by a fiery attack on newspaper correspondents from Mr. Keifer, who has lately complained that certain representatives of the Press were in league against him because of his refusal to lobby a scheme in which they were interested through the last Congress. The bitterness of the onslaught against Gen. Boynton of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, who recently denied Mr. Keifer's charges of corruption through a newspaper article. The immediate provocation of Mr. Keifer's speech was the introduction of a resolution asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the charge of attempted corruption made by Mr. Keifer against H. V. Boynton, and to report the result of its discoveries to the House. While Mr. Keifer was speaking Gen. Boynton sat uneasily in the press gallery and heard himself denounced as a liar and slandered.

Speaking of bill day reminds me that Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, offered a bill to prevent the inter-marriage of the white and negro races in the District of Columbia suggested probably by the recent marriage of Fredrick Douglass to a white woman of this city.

Committee reported back a large number of bills on Wednesday, but the sessions of both Houses were cut short by the obsequies of Mr Mackey, held in the hall of the House, which the Senate attended in a body.

In the House, the debate on the Fritz John Porter bill was resumed on Friday, and continued on Saturday.

### Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Jan'y 31:

| | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|
| Net receipts at U. S. ports, | 109,461 | 169,054 |
| Total receipts to date, | 3,954,903 | 4,290,703 |
| Exports for the week, | 164,417 | 102,844 |
| Total exports to date, | 2,503,803 | 2,800,405 |
| Stock at all U. S. ports, | 1,066,563 | 923,007 |
| Stock at all interior towns, | 152,769 | 166,966 |
| Stock at Liverpool, | 798,000 | 851,000 |
| Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, | 331,000 | 289,000 |

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 512,465 bales; New Orleans 1,269,167; Mobile 220,354; Savannah 590,784; Charleston 367,549; Wilmington 81,819; Norfolk, 501,450; Baltimore, 29,571; New York, 78,474; Boston, 90,731; Providence, 1,373; Philadelphia, 9,176; West Point, 151,749; Brunswick, 7,214; Port Royal, 10,897; Pensacola, 21,738; City Point 2,318; Indianola, 8,074; total, 3,954,903.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,381,410 bales, of which 2,778,010 are American; against 3,237,424 and 2,574,426, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 45,858 bales; receipts from the plantations 80,964; crop in sight 4,737,329.

Col. James D. Glenn, of Rockingham county, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture, in place of Col. Anderson, who declined to serve.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Virginia Senate, by a vote of 23 to 19, passed a joint resolution requesting Senator Mahone to resign.

### The State Exposition.

TO THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1, 1884.

Inasmuch as the press of the State has taken such a lively interest in the progress of "The North Carolina State Exposition," we take the liberty of submitting to its consideration a few remarks concerning the work that lies before the committees and officers of the "Exposition Company." We who have identified ourselves with this work feel most deeply the great reponsibility that rests upon us as elected officers of the company, and as individuals to whom is so largely entrusted the interests of North Carolina. We shall make it the prime object of our efforts to develope the resources of our native State from the extreme eastern to the remote western boundary.

The magnitude of this can scarcely be appreciated until we reflect that all must be accomplished in the brief space of nine months, and with money not as yet wholly collected. But we believe that we will meet with a hearty co-operation throughout the State, and that individuals and counties will come nobly to the front and assist us in our efforts to advertise and display their business and their products.

The first difficult questions to be decided will be presented at the next meeting of the directors, February 8th, and are:

1st. What buildings will be necessary to properly display exhibits?

2d. How much more money can be raised?

3d. What support will be received from North Carolina's sons and daughters?

4th. Will the interests manifested by our people be such as to create interests, confidence and co-operation abroad?

To very materially aid in the correct starting of this State enterprise, we respectfully and earnestly, request the press of this State to present to its readers the great importance of prompt and decisive action, and request the people to forward to the president, in Raleigh, if possible by or before February 8th, the number of shares to be subscribed, the number of county exhibits proposed, with some idea of necessary space in the general building or ground space for separate buildings, the undeveloped resources of each and every section, and any and all subjects that will in the least add material for display or new ideas to our minds.

We are aware that this request will be perhaps too late (for a considerable number of our weekly papers reaching a large and influential class of readers) to accomplish the desired results by the 8th inst., but we trust that these papers will call upon their readers to advise the president as early as practicable what assistance they can render in this most important work.

The agricultural department has very kindly tendered us, as an office, a large and commodious room in the agricultural department building, and we shall be pleased at all times to meet the friends of the "Exposition," and hereby request all correspondence on "Exposition" subjects to be directed to the secretary of the "North Carolina State Exposition," department of agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Respectfully submitted:

W. S. PRIMROSE, President.
H. E. FRIES, Secretary.

### Educational.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR.—My attention was recently called to the fact that Prof. Graham's pupils are taking a very high stand at the various institutions of learning to which they have gone forth from the Fayetteville Graded School. This might be expected of Prof. Graham's pupils. His first school was taught at the Richmond Academy, in Richmond county, when but a boy in his teens, and the fruits of his labors in the above school speak for themselves, not only in North Carolina but in other States. Many for whom he laid the foundation for a thorough education may be found occupying high positions in the various learned professions and as business men and farmers filling stations of honor and trust. I might mention the Rev. Dongald Monroe, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He stands in the front rank as a Presbyterian minister. Frank McNeill and Robert A. Johnson, of Rockingham, and a number of others that I might mention. The same result followed his labors in Bladen county, where he taught a number of years. For the last two years the school committee of district No. 4, 71st Township, Cumberland county, employed teachers from the Graded School. All of these young men made first class teachers. The first was George Huske, (son of Maj. William Huske, Cashier of the Fayetteville National Bank.) Mr. Huske is now a teacher in the Fayetteville Graded School. The next was J. S. Hall, son of the late John H. Hall. There are two schools taught in the district this year; one at Vaughn's school house by A. D. McArthur; the other at Highland Grove Academy, a house recently built by a number of the citizens of the district near Owens' cross lane on the Centre plank road. This school is taught by Mr. Clem Huske, (son of your esteemed townsman, Maj. Wright Huske), a pupil of Prof. Graham's Graded School. He seems to be marching in the foot steps of his preceptor—he is a fine scholar and a number one teacher. He has a first grade certificate. Those who know Col. Broadfoot know that they are given to none but those who deserve them.

UNUS.

THE N. C. EXPOSITION.—The exposition company has been formed—the bark launched and the voyage has now begun. The officers are Mr. W. S. Primrose, president; Mr. H. F. Fries, secretary, and Mr. Leo. D. Heartt, treasurer. The vice-presidents, chosen one from each Congressional district, are Messrs. Wm. Riddick, W. R. Capehart, J. A. Bonitz, J. S. Carr, C. S. Winstead, Wm. H. Bernard, John H. Ferree, Wm. E. Hidden and G. S. Ferguson.

The directory is composed of twenty gentlemen taken from the different parts of the State, but selected with a view to securing a full attendance at the monthly meetings. They are Gov. T. J. Jarvis, Messrs. Henry A. London, P. H. Haines, S. B. Alexander, George Howard, W. G. Upchurch, Geo. M. Rose, W. H. S. Burgwyn, John Nichols, Thos. M. Holt, R. M. Person, Julius Lewis, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, W. C. Stronach, Geo. Allen, Jacob Wallace, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Maj. J. W. Wilson, T. K. Bruner and Wm. Woollcott.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

### The Proper Objects of Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, of which Mr. Springer is Chairman, has in pursuance of its duties, says the New York *World*, found it necessary to inquire into the Star-route prosecutions. It is met at the threshold by the pretense that any information supplied by the department to the Committee would "defeat the ends of justice," as prosecutions are still pending. The people know the prosecutions already undertaken have been barefaced frauds designed to facilatate the escape of the defendants and used a means of still further plundering the Government under the cloak of legal fees to assist counsel. They know that Garfield commenced and Arthur continued the protection of Dorsey, the agent who had done the practical work in purchasing their elections, and of Brady, the Star-route official who had squeezed the bribery fund out of the pockets of the dishonest contractors on the strength of Garfield's begging letter. Hence the people are fully aware that an Administration in league with the Star-route thieves and a beneficiary of its frauds can have no honest intention to prosecute any Star-route suits to a successful issue. Yet it is evident that the whole power of the President, of his cabinet and of a convenient District Court is to be used to embarrass and defeat the inquiries of Mr. Springer's Committee.

This makes it all the more necessary for Congress to start investigations without any further delay into abuses and outrages which concern not a Mississippi county or a Virginia post town but the people of the whole United Utates.

It has been admitted by the ex-Secretary of the Republican National Committee that in the election of 1880 the State of Indiana was carried for the Republicans by bribery and corruption. Investigate!

It has been admitted by Republicans that a corruption fund of $400,000 was raised in New York City, which was carried to Indiana and used to "induce men to change their opinions and their votes." Investigate!

It has been charged that the present United States Minister to France bought his appointment with the share he contributed to that fund and his efforts in securing other subscriptions. Investigate.

It has been charged that two prominent speculators interested in suits before the Supreme Court of the United States involving millions of dollars paid $100,000 towards Garfield's election expenses in consideration of his pledge to make appointments to that Court acceptable to them, and that a Judge friendly to them was actually appointed in conformity with the bargain. Investigate!

Investigate it, because, if true and capable of proof, it shows that the very foundation of the Government, the high court which is the final arbiter of the constitution, is tainted and unworthy of the public confidence.

Surely it is more important to ascertain if the President holds his office by fraud and if seats on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court are sold for money than it is to enquire who is responsible for an alleged election outrage in Copiah County, Mississippi. Surely the people are more interested in enquiring whether the diplomatic offices of the Government are made the reward for money supplied to corrupt the ballot box, whether the officers of justice are bribed to let public robbers go free and whether our Federal courts, marshalships and commissionerships are filled with thieves, than it is to ascertain whether negroes or white men were drunk when they commenced the Danville fight.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN.—At his residence in Clinton, Monday Jan. 28th, 1884, Mr. R. C. Holmes, aged 82 years. Mr Holmes was the oldest citizen of our town. For many years he was a man of prominence and much influence in the county. For a long time he was chairman of the county court, and since the war has held the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife lived together sixty years.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt statement issued Feb. 1 shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of January to be $11,958,004; decrease of the debt since June 30th, 1883, $65,007,488; cash in the treasury, $393,415 233; gold certificates outstanding, $101.250,620; silver certificates outstanding, $11,013,751; certificates of deposit outstanding, $16,880,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $3,079,500; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, (not including the amount lost or destroyed) $6,987,520.

The Wilmington *Star* notices the arrival of two more cargoes of iron for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.


SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemeterv.
Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready a bout 1st of March.
Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."
The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.
For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

New Crop Molasses.

WE are in receipt of our first cargo of NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. It is of superior quality and will be sold at *hard times* prices —CHEAP. WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52-4t

Fifty Years.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED
SILVERWARE
AND
CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Jewelers & Watchmakers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " ..... 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. MALLOY—Land Sale.
J. A. PEMBERTON—A Card.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS—Notice.
JAMES R. MCNEILL—To the Public.
FRANK W. THORNTON—White Goods.
J. A. PEMBERTON—General Insurance Agency.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Always looking to the Farmers' Interest.
WALTER WATSON—To Merchants and others in want of Scales.

## ABOUT TOWN.

SANITARY.—The weather reminds us that now is the time to clean out the ditches, and to look to the sanitary condition of the town.

THEATRICAL.—We learn that the "Belmont Amateurs" are making preparations to give one of their pleasant entertainments the latter part of this month.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be given at the Baptist Sunday School on next Tuesday night (12th inst. by R. Frank Peterson) with a view of promoting the interest of Music in this city. All who feel any interest in the subject are invited to attend. Bells will ring at 7 o'clock; lecture begin 7:30.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT.—The following companies represented by Col. J. A. Pemberton, have adjusted and paid all their losses from the recent fires in Fayetteville: Virginia Fire and Marine; London Assurance; Rochester German; Virginia Home. The losses were all settled promptly and to the entire satisfaction of the assured.

THE MCKETHAN BUILDING.—This handsome building is fast approaching completion. The lower floors are about completed, and Mr. B. E. Sedberry has moved into the corner store, and he has much reason for being proud of having the most attractive store in Fayetteville. It makes a beautiful show, especially at night.

COMPLIMENTARY HOP.—At Fayetteville Hall on last evening the visiting strangers now in Fayetteville and most of our young people gathered at an early hour and enjoyed the evening in a pleasant dance. The girls looked unusually lovely, and the boys seemed to appreciate this fact. Such occasions are always pleasant, and we are glad to see our young folks having them often.

FOREIGN TRADE AGAIN.—A few issues since we spoke of Mr. Geo. Brandt's having received orders for shoes from Japan. This time we mention not so foreign a trade, but quite an extensive one. We were surprised to learn from Mr. G. P. McNeill, of McNeill Co., that his firm has sold and shipped several pianos and organs to South Carolina and Georgia, and has filled various orders for sheet music from as far south as Louisiana.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.—It seems that the question as to whether we shall have a free bridge across the Cape Fear River or not is yet an unsettled one. We understand that another suit has been brought against the County on this question, and this time the suit is brought by Mr. A. A. McKethan against the County Commissioners to test the validity of their levying the bridge tax and issuing the new bonds. We trust this suit will finally settle the bridge to the end that we may know if we are to have a free bridge.

FAYETTEVILLE AT CHAPEL HILL.—We are glad to see that Fayetteville will be so well represented during the next Commencement Exercises at the University. Mr. J. R. Monroe has been elected one of the Marshals and Mr. Chas. T. Haigh one of the Ball Managers: so we have two representatives on the invitation cards—something quite unusual we believe. It is certainly a neat compliment to the boys and speaks well of their popularity and standing at College.

BIRD DOGS DYING.—Several times of late we have spoken of some fine bird dogs recently brought here, and we are sorry to learn that some of the finest dogs in town have died from an unknown and unexplained disease. Maj. McKethan has lost two, Mr. J. B. Broadfoot one, and Capt. W. F. Campbell one, and has another down with the same disease. We would suggest the dissection of the next one that dies, that the disease and its remedy may be ascertained.

RETURNED.—We are glad to meet on our streets Dr. J. A. Hodges, who after graduating at the Medical College of the University of Virginia, has been attending for the past five or six months the Post Graduate Course in the city of New York. Dr. Hodges, we learn, intends making Fayetteville his home. We know of no one who would receive a more hearty welcome. We are tempted to say something complimentary, but we will leave this to the young ladies, who are more accomplished in the art than we.

RAILROAD NEWS.—Since this fine weather has set in, work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway is progressing rapidly. Trains now run to within about seventeen miles of Greensboro. Work on the Southern end has not been so rapid—the force being much smaller. They are now engaged in building a trestle across Big Rockfish, which is a tremendous job, and with the force employed will take about three weeks to complete it, but rapid work will be done as soon as that point is past—it being an open level country then for about twenty miles.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville was held on Monday afternoon last. We understand the Chief Fire Warden made an elaborate report on the condition of his department; and after recommending the purchase of an Engine, Hose, &c., a committee, consisting of J. D. McNeill, (the Chief Fire Warden,) and Messrs. Horne and McKethan, were appointed to take steps immediately towards the purchase of one. The Chief Fire Warden informed the board that he had appointed the following assistant Fire Wardens: A. B. Daingerfield, Ward No 1; J. A. Gainey, Ward No. 2; W. F. Campbell, Ward No. 3, and David Jones, Ward No. 4. Other important suggestions were made which are to be considered at a meeting to be held next Monday the 11th inst.

We hope now that a step has been taken in the right direction towards having an efficient fire department. Why is it the Insurance Companies cannot aid the town in the purchase of an engine.

LAFAYETTE COMPANY.—We are glad to learn that this excellent command is in so flourishing a condition. They have recently purchased new hats. It is a prettily shaped black beaver with a handsome white plume tipped with blue, which rears over the hat from the back and makes a fine show. The company have lately changed their guns, they have now the new bronzed gun. This company is a loved and honored institution of our town, and the whole community will take pleasure in hearing of their continued prosperity. We are glad to know that Capt. Cook will parade on the streets in a few days.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. J. D. McNeill, who has recently been elected Chief Fire Warden is canvassing the town in order to raise the funds to buy a fire engine. Mr. McNeill is just from New York, and while there he made a thorough search for the engine needed here. He brought home with him a cut of a Remington Engine which has a rotary motion and can be worked by horses or men. The power of the engine is considerable—it will force a stream of water through seven hundred feet of hose and carry it one hundred and thirty-five perpendicular feet. We are not able to buy a steam engine, and we have no doubt but what Mr. McNeill's judgment is correct in buying this one. We are glad the subscription list is meeting with such cordial and substantial support—there being several very liberal subscriptions to it. Our people have lately seen the urgent need of a good fire engine, and we believe the necessary funds can be easily raised.

NEEDED REPAIRS.—We are glad to see that our Town Commissioners are having the various bridges over Cross Creek within the town limits thoroughly repaired. And they are also at work on the great sewer which leads to the creek in front of the Baptist Church. This latter seems to be a troublesome piece of work. The new street-crossings are also being laid through the business part of town. All of these works were much needed, and the money laid out in them is well spent. No doubt the town Board will govern the town wisely and economically; but we would make one suggestion: spend a little money on Green street, which is now in a muddy, not to say boggy, condition, and could be much improved by laying sand on it. If we remember aright, this was a lovely street and in excellent condition before the mud and clay from the ditch on the east side of it was thrown upon it. We would suggest that the crossing over the Railroad track on Hay street be put in passable order—the track is lower than the road, and a few boards placed there would remedy the evil.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County met on Monday, Feb'y 4th. Present: T. G. Hall, Ch'n, A. A. McCaskill, W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue and W. J. Kelly.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Ordered, that Dr. W. C. Duffie furnish Jos. Decker with such supplies as may be necessary.

N. W Ray notified the Board that he declined the appointment of County Attorney.

Alexander Faircloth, overseer of the public road near the Fair Ground, was allowed 300 feet of lumber to repair bridge.

John Mazingo, Giles Avery and B. F. Wicker were relieved of poll tax.

Robert Hill, Ollia Melvin, Martha Riley, Haywood Peterson and C. H. Hall were allowed to list and pay single tax.

Wm. Bedsole, H. H. Burks, J. C. McRae, F. E. Blocker, J. W. Edge, John Bullock, J. C. & J. D. Geddie were allowed to correct their tax lists.

Penny Taylor was allowed one pair shoes.

Enoch Herring and Mary E. Jordan were allowed $1 50 each per month; Robert Parker and wife were allowed $2.50 per month.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. R. Parker, salary, &c., poor house, | | | | $23 40 |
| D. M McDonald, supplies, poor house, | | | | 6 85 |
| R. Cohen, | " | " | | 2 70 |
| D. M. McDonald, sup'lies 50 paupers, 1 mo. | | | | 96 00 |
| Jessup & Fisher, | " | 2 | " 3 " | 24 00 |
| D. H. West, | " | 1 | " 1 " | 3 00 |
| H. B Butler, | " | 2 | " 2 " | 6 00 |
| A. F. Hobbs, | " | 1 | " 1 " | 4 00 |
| J. W. Emmitt, | " | 2 | " 3 " | 9 00 |
| A. Wicker, | " | 1 | " 1 " | 1 50 |
| George Brandt, supplies for poor, | | | | 1 60 |
| Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicine for poor, | | | | 3 27 |
| J. N. Smith & Co., | " | " | | 17 58 |
| Harnett County, sup'lies for poor, | | | | 19 60 |
| L. D. Sessoms, bridge, Lock's creek, | | | | 3 00 |
| James Pate, bridge, Gray's creek, | | | | 35 60 |
| Alex. Pate, | " | Ashly | " | 10 00 |
| D. D. McBryde, bridge, Little River, | | | | 100 00 |
| Geo. H. Haigh, stationery, C. S. C. office, | | | | 11 10 |
| T. S. Lutterloh, docket, express, &c., S. C. office, | | | | 8 05 |
| Josiah Evans, printing annual statement County expenditures, | | | | 40 00 |

W. M. Faircloth offered his bond as Constable of Cedar Creek Township, which was accepted and ordered to be registered.

The petition to rebuild Monroe's bridge across Little River was held over until next meeting. The supervisors of Seventy-first Township are requested to inform the Board why said bridge was discontinued.

J. D. Nott, Treasurer, made his monthly report, which was accepted and filed.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.—The past two or three days have been quite spring-like—if such weather continues we may expect to see the trees putting forth.

Mr. Charles P. Kennedy, of this place, (says the Carthage *Gazette*), shot himself with a pistol on Saturday, (Jan'y 26th). The ball entered his left breast and lodged near the skin by his backbone, which was cut out by Drs. Shaw, Blue and Shields. The cause of the shooting is thought to have been brought on by excessive drinking. He is yet living, and there is hope of his final recovery.

Mr. Kennedy has many relatives in this place.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—W R O Bloant; James Bradley; Miss Marion Bailey; John Brantly; J D Bruton, 2.
C—Amos Carter; J W Charles; Caroline Carter; Sally Clark.
D—John Dixon.
E—Jas H Evans, 2.
F—Miss Fannie Faison.
G—C H Gambrell; W H Graham.
J—H F Jones; L T Johnson; D T Johnson; Rev C P Jerome, 2.
K—Nancy Kelly.
L—J A Latta; Alex Long.
M—M H Monroe; Mrs Mary J Murphy; J G Munro, 2; Christian Mockephate.
O—J F Owen, 2.
R—Jess Robinson; James Roberts; Geo Rilt.
S—W S Sherman; Geo Sembut; B J Scurlock; Peter Scurlock; Billy Staggus.
T—Geo C Taylor.
W—E P Williams; Helen Williams.
Mc—Paul McKay; J T McCorquodale; Ann McDougald; O D McRay; Anne McNeill.

## MARRIED.

McKAY—FOUNTAIN—January 24th, 1884, at the bride's residence, in Laurinburgh, by Rev. J. H. Coble, Mr M. G. McKAY and Mrs. MARGARET FOUNTAIN.

CARTER—McNEILL—By Rev. Hector McLean, January 15th, 1884, JAMES M. CARTER of Alabama, and Miss AMANDA, daughter of Hector McNeill of Lumber Bridge township, Robeson county, N. C.

PRESSLEY—WORTH—At Asheville, N. C., in the Presbyterian church, December 25th, 1883, by Rev. J. P. Gammon, Rev. MASON W. PRESSLEY, pastor of the A. R. P. church, Chester, S. C., and Miss ANNIE C. WORTH of Asheville.

## DIED.

INGRAHAM—In this town, January 26, 1884, at the residence of Walter Watson, Mrs. ANNETTE INGRAHAM, aged 80 years.

GIBSON—Near Fayetteville, on the night of the 4th inst., Mr. EDWARD R. GIBSON, in the 23d year of his age.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A COMPETENT WITNESS.

**How the Plain Tale of a Plain Soldier puts down Injurious Slanders.**

**An Important Statement from General Jubal A. Early.**

At this time, when malice and ignorance are slandering The Louisiana State Lottery Company, those who believe in justice and fair play will read with interest the following from the pen of General Jubal A. Early, whose veracity was never questioned. Read what he has to say:

"Mr. M. A. Dauphin, the President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, resides in New Orleans, which has been his place of residence for many years; and he is universally esteemed as a gentleman of high character. For the correctness of whatever he publishes in regard to the operations of the Lottery Company I am willing to vouch. The drawings of the Lottery, semi-annual and monthly, are under the sole and exclusive control of Gen. Beauregard and myself, *the officials of the Lottery Company having nothing to do with them, except to furnish us with the requisite materials and facilities; and we take especial care that the drawings are published precisely as they take place.*

"I may say here that there are many people who cannot understand how it is that, when they have bought five, ten, fifteen, or twenty tickets, they have drawn nothing. It is only necessary to say that of those who do buy tickets, there must necessarily be a very great many who draw nothing. If it were not so, no one would be fool enough to establish a lottery. Where a man, by spending ten dollars, stands a chance of drawing $150,000, $50,000, $20,000, and various other prizes of smaller amounts: or, by spending five dollars, can draw $75,000, $25,000, $10 000, and various other prizes down to $25, he must not be surprised if he fails after taking many chances. It is a matter of chance or luck entirely.

"Gen. Beauregard and myself have had ample opportunity to test the integrity of The Louisiana State Lottery Company in all of its dealings, and we are willing to vouch for it, as we have done on repeated occasions. If any one can satisfy us that the Company has acted fraudulently in any of its dealings, we will dissolve our connection with it very promptly, and take far more efficient measures to expose its misdeeds than can be taken by irresponsible anonymous newspaper correspondents.

"The Company, which numbers among its stockholders some of the most respectable gentlemen of New Orleans, has sense enough to know that it can make a great deal more money by conducting its operations fairly and honestly, than by a resort to fraud. It has a firm financial basis to stand on, and is therefore subject to the hostility of other lottery companies which have no capital.

"I may add that it pays for the support of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, one of the noblest charities in all the country, $40,000 per annum, according to its contract with the State. Besides this, its principal proprietors contribute very liberally and largely to other charities and public enterprises. J. A. EARLY."

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU WHAT he knows about the merit of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge the popular remedy.

**How He Did Not Speculate in Northern Pacific.**

He was a well posted but speculative business man—had read of marvelous fortunes which had been won by little puts and calls in Northern Pacific preferred stock. He reflected: he drew his little savings on his way to Wall Street, to do the deed. En route there, he saw an advertisement showing what could be done with $5 invested in a ticket in the Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. He reconsidered, and sent his $5 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and drew $20,000 per cent. ($50!). He pities those who lost in Northern Pacific Preferred, but rejoices at Louisiana State Lottery Preferred. Next opportunity will be Feb. 12th, when a distribution of over $265,000 will be made.

### MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU

AND

FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

### Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY

CHARLES HAIGH,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. BACON— | | North Carolina, | 75@80 |
| Hog Round, | 10@11 | Northern, | 1.00@1.25 |
| Sides, | 10@00 | HIDES— | |
| Hams, | 15@16 | Flint—good | 10@11 |
| WEST. BULK MEATS— | | " damaged. | 6@8 |
| Sides, | 9½@10½ | Dry Salt, | 9@00 |
| Shoulders, | 9½@10 | Green, | 4@5 |
| WESTERN BACON— | | IRON— | |
| Sides, | 10@11 | American, | 3½@4 |
| Hams, | 18@00 | Swedes, | 6@7 |
| Shoulders, | 8½@9 | LARD — | |
| BAGGING— | 10½@11½ | North Carolina, | 11½a13 |
| BEEF— | | Western, | 11@12 |
| On foot, | 3@3½ | LEATHER— | |
| Dressed, | 6@7 | Upper, | 33@35 |
| BEESWAX— | 20@22 | Sole, | 00@00 |
| BUTTER— | | Harness, | 28@32 |
| North Carolina, | 25@35 | MOLASSES— | 35@45 |
| Northern, | 35@40 | NAILS— | |
| COFFEE— | | 10 penny—basis | $3.25 |
| Java, | 20@30 | PORK— | 6@6½ |
| Rio, | 14@15 | POTATOES— | |
| COTTON YARN— | 1.00 | Sweet, | @50 |
| COTTON TIES | 1.65a2.00 | Irish, bush | $1.25@0.00 |
| CHICKENS— | 25@30 | SALT— | 1.10@0.00 |
| EGGS— | 20@25 | SUGARS— | |
| FLOUR— | | Coffee, | 8½@9 |
| N. C. Fam. | $5.10@5.25 | Granulated, | 11@12½ |
| Wes. Fam. | 5.50@6.00 | SHEETINGS— | 7½@00 |
| FODDER— | 75@1.00 | SHUCKS— | 50@65 |
| GRAIN— | | TALLOW— | 5@6 |
| Corn, | 75@80 | WOOL— | 17@20 |
| Oats, | 60@65 | SPIRITS— | |
| Rye, | 1.25@00 | Corn Whiskey, | 2.80 |
| Pease, | 75@80 | Rye Whiskey, | 4.00 |
| HAY— | | Apple Brandy, | 3.00 |

### COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 9¾@00 |
| Low Middling | 00@00 |
| Ordinary | 00@00 |
| Stained | 00@00 |

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 32 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at $1.12½ for Strained and 1.17½ for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

### Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude Turpentine— | |
| Hard | $ 80@0 00 |
| Yellow Dip | $1.80 |
| Virgin Dip | $1.80 |
| Spirits | 29@00 cents. |
| Rosin, Strained to Pale | 92½@2 75. |

### Always Looking to the Farmers' Interest.

*"He Feeds us All," why should we not.*

WE are now ready with farming implements, and can and will sell them at as low prices as they can be bought.

Leather—Sole and Upper.
Shoe Pegs and Nails.
Harness Leather, &c.
Fancy Crackers.
Iron, Nails, Hammers, Hatchets, Gimlets, Hinges—Strap, T, Hook, &c.; Well Chains, Plow B. Bands, Buggy Whips, Wagon do., Tin Ware, &c.
Sardines, Oysters, Salmon; Plain and Fancy Candy—all at lowest prices.
Axes of all kinds.
Curry Combs and Brushes.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Agents for White's Clipper;
White's Plows; The Famous Clipper; Boy Clipper, 35 and 40.
4s and 50, White's improved.
45,000 Stonewall Plows in use and giving perfect satisfaction.
Delicious Candy, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs. boxes.
Irish Potatoes.
Steel Shapes.
Handled Hoes.
Hoes.
Hubs, Rims, Spokes and Buggy Wheels.

We sell Blackwell's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Duke's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Pogue's Durham Tobacco.
Will sell Duke's Cigarettes to the trade at factory prices.
Come one and all and see our HANDSOME CIGARETTE SIGN.
Rope, Oil Cloth, Shoe Thread, &c.
Barb Wire for sale by us.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

### A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON most earnestly asks those indebted to him to call and settle the same. He is *compelled* to close up all accounts past due. This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who owes him. So please call and settle without further delay. I never ask for money until it is needed.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4ti

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF Matron for the Union Home Hospital will be received until Thursday Feb. 14th.
Address Miss P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
Feb. 6. 53-2t

### To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

### General Insurance Agency.

THE following old reliable Companies always settle losses promptly and satisfactorily:

London Assurance.
Commercial Union of England.
Phœnix of England.
Lancashire of England.
Queen of England.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia Home.
Fire Association, Philadelphia.
Rochester German.
Sun of England.

These are all old standard companies.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-1m

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS H. MCNEILL WAS ADMITTED as a partner with me on January 1, 1884. Thanking the public for the patronage of the past, I hope the new firm may merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES R. McNEILL.

JAMES R. MCNEILL. THOMAS H. MCNEILL.

*JAMES R. McNEILL & CO.,*

**Cabinet-Makers, Undertakers, and General Repair Shop.**

All work entrusted to our care is either done in person by one of the firm, or under our immediate supervision. Our motto is to please, and our prices as low as the quality of the work will admit.

Funerals attended to by one of the firm in person, and coffins furnished at short notice. Caskets of the latest design. Hearse always ready. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES R. McNEILL & SON.
Feb. 1, 1884. 1t

### AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

### MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.

Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*

I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

### LANDRETH'S Garden Seeds

are always reliable

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

### FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49t

### Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

### WHITE GOODS AT BARGAINS.

MY patrons and the public will not regret to hear that there is a *decided tumble* in White Goods, and embracing this rare opportunity I purchased and have now in store an immense line of these goods, which, owing to favorable and judicious purchase, I am enabled to offer at

LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS,
1 yard wide.
NEW YORK MILLS SHIRTINGS,
1 yard wide.
PRIDE OF THE WEST SHIRTINGS,
1 yard wide.
FRUIT OF LOOM SHIRTINGS,
1 yard wide.
BARKER SHIRTINGS,
1 yard wide.
PILLOW CASINGS,
42 and 46 inch.
SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
ONE EXTRA CASE UTICA 10-4 SHEETING,

bought exceptionally cheap, the benefit of which is tendered to my customers.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Feb'y 6, 1884 1t

### Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undivided one-half interest of Cooper Malloy, deceased in the following tract of land, viz:

85 acres bought by said Cooper Malloy and the undersigned jointly from James Carter, adjoining the lands of Kelly Sessoms, John Everett, Wm. Hall and others, in Cedar Creek Township.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth cash, the balance on six months credit; title retained as security for purchase money.

WM. MALLOY,
Adm'r of Cooper Malloy.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4t

### TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

| Northern Division. STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 3 00 | |
| Little River | 13.75 | 3 50 | 3 40 |
| Spout Spring | 20.0 | 4 20 | 4 15 |
| *Rock Branch | 27.5 | 4 50 | *4 50 |
| Swann's | 29.0 | 5 10 | 4 56 |
| Jonesboro | 34.1 | 5 50 | 5 35 |
| Sanford | 37.1 | 6 30 | 6 05 |
| Egypt | 43.5 | 7 00 | 6 55 |
| Gulf | 46.5 | 7 28 | 7 18 |
| Richmond | 53.7 | 8 05 | 8 00 |
| Ore Hill | 58.0 | 8 35 | 8 23 |
| Siler | 62.6 | 9 05 | 8 55 |
| Staley | 70.0 | 9 50 | 9 40 |
| Liberty | 74.5 | | 10 15 |

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | A. M. |
| Liberty | 0.0 | 3 45 | |
| Staley | 4.5 | 4 20 | 4 10 |
| Siler | 12.0 | 5 05 | 4 55 |
| Ore Hill | 16.6 | 5 35 | 5 25 |
| Richmond | 20.9 | 6 00 | 5 55 |
| Egypt | 28.1 | 6 45 | 6 30 |
| Sanford | 31.1 | 7 10 | 7 03 |
| Jonesboro | 37.5 | 8 00 | 7 35 |
| Swann's | 40.5 | 8 30 | 8 12 |
| *Rock Branch | 45.6 | 9 00 | 8 53 |
| Spout Spring | 47.1 | 9 06 | *9 16 |
| Little River | 54.6 | 9 45 | 9 40 |
| Fayetteville | 60.85 | 10 20 | 10 10 |
| | 74.5 | | 11 00 |

| Southern Division. | | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 11 20 | |
| Rockfish | 7.20 | | 11 50 |
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Rockfish | | 2 00 | |
| Fayetteville | | | 2 30 |

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.
A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.
*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

### RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

*Two Lots with Buildings thereon on Person Street, near the Half Way Bridge.*

ONE LOT, 60 feet on Person Street, running back 190 feet, on which is one two story building, lathed and plastered, tin roof.

One Lot 130 feet on Person Street, adjoining the above, 190 feet deep, on which there is a new one story building 80x30 lathed and plasted, tin roof, shed on end of same, 20x24, tin roof.

With small outlay this property can be improved to rent from $30 to $50 per month. If not sold before will be sold at auction on Monday, the 11th of February, 1884, at the Market House.

Terms of sale one half cash, balance in six months.

R. S. HUSKE, Att'y.
Jan'y 21, 1884. 51ts

## McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

**ORGANS.**

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

### Bargains! Bargains!! In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS.
Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1884. 43tf

## E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 6, 1883. 1-1y

### Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

### PLEASE PAY.

INASMUCH as, notwithstanding the great hindrance to my business under which I now labor in consequence of the damaged condition of my stock, I must pay my bills as they mature, I must beg all my customers who are indebted to me to pay their bills as early as possible. I highly appreciate the thoughtfulness of a few who have had the kindness to do this already.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 22, 1884. 51-3t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company**

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

*The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.*

*It never scales or postpones.*

**Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.**

**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.** SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **February 12, 1884—105th** Monthly Drawing.

**Capital Prize, $75,000.**

**100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.**

**Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE | $75,000 |
| 1 | do do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF $5,000 | 12,000 |
| 5 | do 2,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do 200 | 20,000 |
| 200 | do 100 | 20,000 |
| 500 | do 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do 25 | 25,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of $750 | 6,750 |
| 9 | do do 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do do 250 | 2,250 |
| 1967 | Prizes amounting to | $265,500 |

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-4t

### Valuable Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on terms to suit purchasers, my farm, with improvements, mill property and wooded land, lying on the Yadkin Road, about six miles west of Fayetteville.

The farm consists of about 75 acres of cleared land. The mill site and water power are very valuable, and the wooded land is covered with a heavy growth of round leaf black jack.

The whole tract consists of 400 acres, but will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers.

UNLESS sold at private sale this property will be offered to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 1st, 1884. Terms cash. Under the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y, No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, page 505.

For further information call upon W. H. Carver on the premises, or C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville.

C. W. BRADFOOT,
Att'y for Mortgagees.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 22, 1884. 51ts

### R. M. NIMOCKS,

—DEALER IN—

**Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,**

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON H

## "Brewster, Attorney-General."

The New York *World* has for two months past been amusing its readers with some very funny articles on the subject of the American Mushroom Aristocracy—their lineage, or the want thereof, their follies and their coats of arms. It has at last come round to the Attorney-General, whose chief occupation, along with that of the poker-playing Postmaster General, is to wage war on the not-to-be-blackmailed New Orleans Lottery Company. In travelling from Fayetteville to Saratoga in the ante-bellum days, the writer often met Mr. Brewster, then a lawyer of Philadelphia, and recollects him as the most hideous specimen of humanity his youthful eyes had rested upon. Bearing this fact in mind, the *World's* account of him as he appears to-day will be the more amusing. Thus:

Citizen Benjamin Harris Brewster is not only remarkable as the Adonis of the Cabinet, but as its most unpopular member—in fact, he has been even called by Republicans "the great failure of the Arthur Administration." He is the only Cabinet officer who signs himself with his surname alone, *sic* "Brewster, Attorney-General." In his own department at Washington he is known as "Brewster the Second," but in his home he is "Brewster the Third."

Great things were thought of Brewster the Second when in December, 1881, he succeeded Wayne MacVeagh as Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Mills's paper spoke thus: "Rest assured they (the Star-routers) will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor." This came ex-cathedra from the great Brewster himself, who is to-day threatened with an investigation of the expenses of his department *in re* the Star-route, and who is haunted in his nightly dreams by Dorsey, Spencer, Brady and company. And his past record is temporarily all a blank to his legal and tortured mind. How on Oct. 13, 1816, he saw the light in Salem County, New Jersey, with a big Brewster-crested silver spoon in his mouth, for we are told that—"his ancestors for several generations had lived and owned large estates." How, unhazed, he graduated from Princeton in 1834, entered the law office of Counsellor Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, and was admitted in 1838 to the Pennsylvania bar, of which he has always since been a bright, particular star. How President Polk appointed him Commissioner to adjudicate on the Cherokee claims against the United States. How, because he was a power in Pennsylvania politics, Gov. Geary in 1867 made him Attorney-General of that State. And how, in consequence of being a Simon Cameron politician, President Arthur transformed him into the greatest triumph of his life—"Brewster, Attorney-General." All this is now almost forgotten by Brewster the Second, "the classical scholar, lecturer and orator," and Brewster the Third has but one infallible solace left, and that is his pedigree and his coat-of-arms.

Citizen Brewster is popularly believed in Washington to sleep with Sir Bernard Burke's "General Armory" under the ruffle-embroidered pillow, on which appear in all their magnificence the coats-of-arms, crest and motto assumed by the Republican Attorney-General.

* * * * * *

Dr. Allen's allegation that the first American Brewster had anything to do with heraldic tom-foolery is all bosh. Elder William Brewster, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, emigrated to this country in 1620. In the words of Dr. Allen himself, the elder "had a peculiar abhorrence of pride," and no wonder, for from 1594 to Sept. 30, 1607, he was the Postmaster of Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, England, a position he obtained in consequence of having been in "the service of William Davison, Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth in Holland." In addition to being a village postmaster, the first American Brewster before he emigrated was an "inkeeper to the travellers by post"—in other words, he kept a gin-mill previous to his joining and conversion by the Puritans. The tavern-keeper who ever used a crest or coat-of-arms in England by lawful or any other right would, indeed, be a "rara avis in terra."

Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" has taken the place of the Holy Bible in the homestead of the Attorney-General of our democracy. With supercilious complacency he shows his visitors the page of the "Peerage" turned down at the Barony of De Freyne, where it tells that a Lady French married the Rt. Hon. Abraham Brewster, at one time Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and who had a son, the aristocratic Robert Abraham French Brewster, an officer of Her Majesty's Dragoon Guards, you know. Citizen Brewster also never forgets to talk of "My dear cousin, the late Sir David Brewster," when he can obtain an attentive and unsuspecting listener who is unaware of his genealogical and heraldic mania. And this he carries into all his life and all his surroundings. His slightly adipose frame is clothed in dudesque attire, beneath which are silken stockings, valenciennes-edged pantalettes, embroidered garters, cambric shirt, ruffled fronts, and pinked wristbands, all marked with the Brewster crest. His right hand has on the third finger a bloodstone ring and his watch-chain a seal, on which, as well as his watch, are engraved the Brewster blazonry. And his hat, his marvellous hat, his astonishing hat, his remarkable hat, his dudo-eccentric hat, his ultra-fashionable hat, his hat of hats, his splendiferous, magniloquent, entrancing, immaculate white beaver hat is a hat which none ever heard of, dreamed or thought of until it was revealed in summer and winter, in spring and fall, as the Attorney-General's own fantastic hat, upon the inside of the crown of which appears the Brewster achievement embroidered in all the beauty, glory and rainbow iridescence that colored silks and metals could herald to an awe-paralyzed democracy. Nothing in his Washington mansion is free from the heraldic influence. The silver plate, the dinner napkins, the plates and dishes, the table-cloths, the house linen generally, the stained-glass windows, the chair-backs, &c.—in fact, nothing in the house, around the house, above the house or under the house, lacks the Brewster heraldry. At the office of the Attorney-General of the United States any American citizen who wants justice through the department ruled over by Citizen Benjamin Harris Brewster, cannot cross the Rubicon of the threshold of the people's paid servant until he is permitted to by the argus-eyed and silver-crested-buttoned valet of—"Brewster, Attorney-General."

## The North Carolina Experiment Station.

ANNOUCEMENT.

This institution was established by Act of the General Assembly of 1877, for the advancement of North Carolina agriculture. This Station now occupies the large and handsome apartments assigned it in the Agricultural Department Building in Raleigh. The Laboratory is a complete one in every respect.

Every North Carolina farmer, and every person interested in developing our agricultural or other industries, has a right to call upon the Station for any information or assistance which it is within the province of the Station to render; and the Station will do all that lies in its power to meet these requests.

The work of the Station will include, as heretofore:

The analysis of all Fertilizers legally on sale in the State;

The analysis of Agricultural Chemicals, of Composts and Home-made Fertilizers, and of all materials from which they can be made;

The analysis of Soils, Marls and Mucks;

The analysis of Feeding Stuffs;

The examination of Seeds, with reference to their purity, and capacity to germinate;

The examination of Grasses and Weeds;

The study of Insects injurious to vegetation;

The analysis of Minerals, Ores and Mineral Waters;

The analysis of Drinking Waters, and Articles of Food;

Practical Experiments upon different crops, with different manures, &c.

Numerous publications upon these and kindred subjects are mailed free of charge. Correspondence is invited upon subjects pertaining to scientific agriculture. Address DR. CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director, Raleigh, N. C.

IRON AND STEEL—STATISTICS FOR 1883.—A Philadelphia news item of last week says: The secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has received and compiled complete returns of the production of pig iron and Bessemer steel in this country during the past year. The the total production of pig iron in the United States in 1883 was 5,146,972 net tons, against a total production of 5,178,122 net tons in 1882. His report states that the production of pig iron in 1883, taken in connection with the production of Bessemer steel in the same year shows that 1883 was not the bad year for the American iron trade that it has sometimes been represented to have been. The year was one of low prices, but not of greatly reduced production. On the first of January, 1883, the stock of unsold pig iron amounted to 429,694 net tons; on the first of July following to 592,020 net tons; on the first of November following to 484,236 net tons, and on the first of January, 1884, to 533,800 net tons. The association has received complete statistical reports from the companies owning the fifteen Bessemer steel works in operation in the United States in 1883, from which it is learned that the quantity of Bessemer steel ingots produced in the United States last year was 1,654,627 net tons, against 1,696,450 tons in 1882. This is a much smaller decrease than has been generally supposed. It was, however, the first decrease that has occurred in the history of the Bessemer steel industry in this country. The quantity of Bessemer steel rails produced in 1883 by fourteen of the works referred to, the other company not producing rails, was 1,253,925 net tons against 1,334,349 tons produced in 1882. The exports of all kinds of iron and steel by Great Britian to all countries in the month of December last aggregated 279,081 gross tons, against 342,051 tons in November. The total exports to all countries for the year 1883 were 4,044,273 tons, against 4,353,552 tons in 1882, a decrease of 309,279 tons. Great Britian's exports of iron and steel to the United States in December last show a falling off of 12,908 tons as compared with similar exports in November. For the year 1883 there was a decrease of 506,929 tons as compared with similar exports to the United States in 1882, the exports being 688,187 tons for 1883, against 1,195,116 tons for 1882. Our imports of iron and steel in December were less than in any month since July, 1879.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TARIFF ISSUE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt does not think any tariff bill that merely provides for a uniform scaling down down of duties can pass the House. He is working upon a plan that he intends to submit to Mr. Morrison for amicable discussion. Mr. Hewitt does not pretend that his measure is one that begins to satisfy his idea of what should be done to secure revenue reform, but it is a step in the right direction and is made with such modification that he does not believe a Democrat in the House can vote against it, and that it will secure support from many Republicans. Mr. Hewitt is going through the entire list, making only such changes as will encounter the least opposition. He is in favor of enlarging the free list by putting thereon all articles in their natural condition, unchanged by any process of manufacture.

It is probable that within a week or so the full Ways and Means Committee will begin to consider the whole question of tariff revision. Mr. Hewitt is uncompromising in his view that tariff revision is the only issue upon which the Democratic party can win. The issue of mere change of an administration, he says, will not do. * * * He himself entered public life with only one object, that is to accomplish the reform of the tariff; and if he were to consult his own wishes he would resign his post now, were he not restrained by a sense of duty in laboring to secure this reform. The only advantage that the Democrats now possess in his opinion is their advocacy of a tariff revision. The Republicans are committed against it. To give up the tariff issue, in Mr. Hewitt's opinion, is a surrender in advance.

SOOTHING ON THE COUNTRY.—Gen. Sherman's repeated declarations that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency, says the Philadelphia *Record*, are a source of great comfort to the people of this country.

The land grant forfeiture bill passed the House on Thursday.

## Letter from Harnett.

Brighter Prospects for the Capital of Harnett—How its People enjoy themselves in the absence of Railroads—How easily they might have one—And two good reasons why they should have.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

LILLINGTON, Jan'y 25, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Owing to advantages incident to being a county-seat, Lillington at one time became an eligible village in the way of population, business, society and school and church privileges; but the blighting effects of the late unpleasantness, the failure to improve the Cape Fear River as once proposed, and the detracting effects of the present lines of Railroads not only checked its progress, but caused it gradually and seriously to retrograde.

But the general depression from the war having apparently reached its lowest point, and the population and agricultural products of the adjoining country being on the increase, with an awakening spirit to improve the plans and systems of farming—these and other kindred tendencies are giving promise of its full recuperation, and perhaps still further progress, if we can have "an open field and a fair fight." In keeping with this tendency a pleasant New Year's party came off here last Wednesday night at the hotel of Maj. McKay, our County Register. It was given by some young gentlemen under the management of Messrs. Silas Salmon, D. McD. Grady and H. T. Spears, with the consent of Mr. McKay, and the kind and efficient co-operation of his estimable wife.

By the way, I should state that it was complimentary to a young gentleman here from Marlboro, S. C. By some attraction of the north pole or some star celestial or human he was detained here long enough to make friends and receive a complimentary party. (And some people fancy that they discern matrimonial portents. But of that this deponent knoweth not.) The party was a very enjoyable one, with a good attendance of young ladies and young gentlemen and a sprinkle of elders and minors. It seems to be in vogue to describe the costumes of the ladies, but in that line I am inapt and untaught, and will only say that there was such a fair display of general good taste in the ladies' costumes, conspiring with their native charms, as to win the admiration of the young gentlemen. Conversation, amusing games, promenades, music and a capital supper were among the sources of enjoyment. The host and hostess would not consent to dancing, but the young people started a game in connection with music, which they averred combined the advantages of dancing without its objections. The visiters gathered at 7 P. M. and separated at 12. The managers were disappointed in not procuring fresh oysters from Fayetteville: which leads me to speak of Railroads. By their aid, you know, fresh oysters now penetrate interior localities—even the mountain regions—and yet these gentlemen were balked in their efforts to get them at the capital of Harnett county. So we need a Railroad. But we are not without other reasons for saying we ought to have one. From Lillington to Sanford (23 miles) is a continuous ridge, dividing the waters of the Cape Fear River from those of Upper Little River. This ridge is clothed with a forest of long leaf pine, varying in breadth from two to four miles. The lands in this belt are generally poor and sandy, but beyond it, towards each River, they are productive, easily cultivated and afford fine farms—especially in connection with the rich river bottoms. To grade a railroad along this ridge would be light work—the pine forest would support one for years, and the good farming belts on each side would be concurrent and permanent feeders. And so I conclude that nature has so marked out this line for a railroad as to attract an eastern connection with it—and then Mr. Editor we shall have fresh oysters.

TRY-ON.

INSPECTING THE WORK ON THE LOWER CAPE FEAR.—Hon. R. T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, says the Wilmington *Star* of the 30th, Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, Gen. Park, assistant in charge of the River and Harbor Improvements, and Col. Craighill, Engineer in charge of the works on the lower Cape Fear river and harbor, arrived yesterday morning from Washington City and were met at the depot by Mr. Henry Bacon, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and conducted to the U. S. Steamer *Woodbury*, where they were joined by Capt. Pennypacker, Collector of Customs, Gen. Manning, Mr. G. Z. French, Mr. James H. Chadbourn, Chairman of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage, Mr. Donald MacRae, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Mr. George Harriss, Chairman of the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, and Major Bolles, when they proceeded down the river and after making a thorough inspection of all points, returned to the city in time to take the 8 P. M. train for Washington city.

The progress of the work made a good impression upon the visitors, and, with the improvements already made and the prospects for soon obtaining a depth of water sufficient to admit vessels of a large class, was gratifying as it was satisfactory.

A PIECE OF LUCK FOR THE DEMOCRATS.—It is a truism that "crime in Virginia and Mississippi can no more be dealt with by Congress than crime on Long Island or in New Jersey," and yet the New York *Times* has to urge this reflection upon Mr. Hoar's bloody-shirt investigating committee, charged with the task of inventing for campaign purposes a batch of Virginia and Mississippi outrages. The *Times* has the discernment to perceive that "it is the worst kind of fatuity for republicans in Congress to spend their time in attempting to renew sectional antagonism." While the democrats are directing the country's attention to live issues like tariff reform and economy, they could have no better luck than for their opponents to commit themselves to "Southern outrages" as an "issue" in a presidential campaign.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN ANCIENT SCHEME FULFILLED AT LAST.—Maj. W. A. Hearne, who was here a few days ago, gathering statistics of our port in the interest of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., says the Harlowe's Creek Canal, connecting Beaufort with the Neuse, will soon be completed, when the distance between New Berne and Beaufort, by water, will be reduced to 36 miles, whereas it is now 120 miles by the way of Core Sound and the straits.—*Wil. Star.*

## Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

The Methodist E. Church at Clemmonsville, Davidson county, is to have a resident minister, the Rev. Mr. Gault. Heretofore the place has only been a monthly station, says the Winston *Sentinel.*

Mr. Walter Shields, says the Scotland Neck *Commonwealth*, residing a few miles from here, while tearing down an old chimney on his place found a brick with this inscription: "C.—D., May 3, 1713."

Mrs. Senator Vance, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is making a collection of North Carolina minerals, and has already gathered some rare and beautiful specimens of quartz and mica, with which she ornaments the mantel of one of her parlors.

We see Skinner's biography in the Congressional Directory frequently commended for its brevity, says the Elizabeth City *Economist.* Too modest. He had a father and a grandfather that he may be proud of. He is a good lawyer in large practice and can beat all creation as a book-and-line-fisherman.

A man named William Davis in 1858 or '59 eat 64 eggs and drank a pint of whisky on a public occasion at Harper's X Roads, in this county, says the Chatham *Record*, and before going to bed that night he eat three mackerel and drank a pot of coffee. He had made a wager with some friends that he could eat 5 dozen eggs, and he not only eat them but 4 more, and then jumped up knocked his feet together and called on them to bring him some more eggs. He is now a prosperous farmer in Moore county. [*Sequitur?*]

A few days ago two young ladies were riding together near Clinton, says the *Caucasian*, when their horse suddenly became frightened at a stump and refused to pass it. One of the fair drivers suggested that the other get out and sit upon the stump and the horse would then go by, but she said no, and suggested that the other curse the horse in a gross voice and he would think it was a boy and go on. Further than that this deponent saith not—but the horse went by.

John Pool, says the Marion *Lamp Post*, who don't like to be out-done, especially by a mule, has a novel way of getting ahead of (and making to follow) that invincible quadruped. Thus: "After coaxing, which don't go for much, whipping, kicking, pulling, pushing, and every other propelling inventive is exhausted, come up to the mule as if you had given it up, and enquire how old he is by looking in his mouth. Then is your opportunity! Seize his tongue as a bridle rein and you have got him. He'll lead then." John must have learned this from last Sunday's Sunday School lesson.

A good many years ago, Mrs. Samuel Jones, says the Winston *Sentinel*, an estimable lady of Clemmonsville, Davidson county, N. C., was lying at the point of death. Three well known physicians, Drs. Zevely, Wharton, and Shelton, were called in and held a consultation and after due deliberation took their departure, informing the family that the case was hopeless and by morning, at farthest, Mrs. Jones would have breathed her last. The most singular part of the incident remains to be told. It is that Mrs. Jones still lives and the three physicians have long since been called to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Mr. Jno. P. Morris, says the Charlotte *Observer*, a young man of Harrisburg, in Cabarrus county, who recently abandoned his goat farm and went to Florida to engage in alligator hunting, writes back to the boys that it is the best sort of fun, besides being profitable: "Alligator hunters," he says, "when successful, earn from $1,000 to $3,000 in a single season. They usually hunt in couples, and go for their game at night in a skiff along the margins of a lake or stream. One man holds a lantern in the the bow of a boat to attract the alligators—they, like all wild animals, being readily lured toward a torch—and when they have come close enough the second man, who stands in the stern with gun in hand, pours a volley of large shot into the eyes, killing in a moment, as the leaden pellets go direct to the brain. If the gunner misses fire and sends his shot into the body instead of the eyes the reptile lashes the water into foam with his tail or boldly charges the skiff and either upsets it or breaks a piece out of the gunwale. This is the only danger the hunters have to encounter, as an alligator never attacks a man in the water unless the latter is bleeding freely or is too crippled to keep afloat."

SMALL GAME IN NORTH CROLINA.—The Winston *Sentinel* says that Mr. Tom Cook, of South Salem, did some clever shooting last week. In three rounds he bagged twenty-five partridges, killing eleven the first shot, eight the second, and six the third.

The Chatham *Record* says that two gentlemen from Massachusetts, Messrs. Hatch and Everett, have been here a few days on a bird hunt. They came well equipped with guns and dogs and have had a good time of it. They were taken in charge by some of our native huntsmen who have shown them every attention. On their first hunt they killed 77 partridges.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says that at Beaufort robins are caught in immense numbers. At sunrise they fly towards feeding grounds and at night return to the places where they roost. Nets are set for them across the strips of beach. The robins do not fly over the water if they can avoid it, but fly close to the water's edge, and very near the ground, so that they are captured literally by thousands. Messrs. Van and James Moore brought dozens of the birds here with them, caught in this strange way.

The New Berne *Journal*, speaking of the "robin catch," says that D. Bell & Co., received from Morehead City 1,920 of the birds, fat, plump and nice. They were caught in nets on Bogue's banks, where there are millions of them feeding on holly berries.

The Charlotte *Observer* says there is a robin roost in Cabarrus county at which 2,000 were killed in one night, with sticks.

And the Davie *Times* says that a party of young men bagged 231 rabbits in one day's hunting in the Farrington neighborhood.

Representative E. W. M. Mackey, of the Seventh District of South Carolina, died in Washington City last week.


# AYER'S
## Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

**A Terrible Cough Cured.**

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

**Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.**

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRAKE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**
Sold by all Druggists.

## HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf



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WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf



## Safe for Sale.

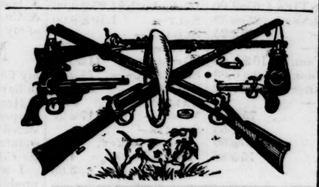
A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf



## J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883 3-1y





## TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

## JAMES R. McNEILL,
**Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

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—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—
## GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
**Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.**

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

### SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

### SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

### CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

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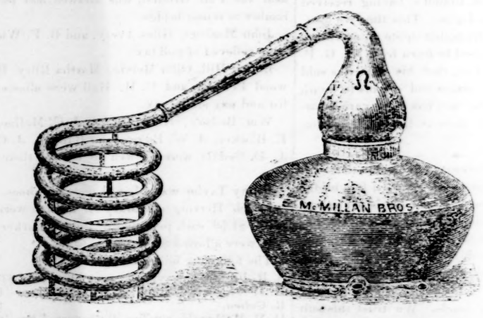
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

**Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.**

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf



# STILLS AND STOVES.

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## New and Second-hand Stills,
**Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.**
**A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.**

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

### GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

## IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

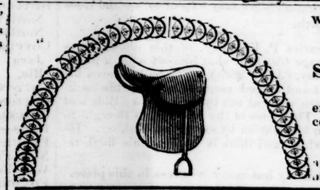
we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

## TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.
Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf





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46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
**Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.**

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.



## Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf



## ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

## J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
**A BARGAIN.**
A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
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## FOUTZ'S
**HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS**

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
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